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J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor
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No. 27

1920

Here comes a New Year just as good as the year on which the Pilgrims landed. It ought to witness the landing of a good many important ships. The Citizen wishes a Happy New Year to all its readers, And we wish you more than Happiness. May every one of you undertake some important things and win fair success.

Swear Off

A good many first-rate men have been in the habit of taking liquor and too much liquor once in awhile. From now on liquor is going to be hard to get. Instead of having an open saloon with a paid bartender to invite you in, you will have to travel far and pay high for liquor. You are better off without it anyway! The beginning of the New Year under Prohibition is a mighty good time to swear off!

The Family Newspaper

The Citizen aims to give something important for every member of the family. Please turn our pages and read the headings. You want to know what is going on in Kentucky and in our nation and in the world, and here you have it. And then you want a story to read, and the Sunday School lesson to study, and there is something for the farmer that he would get nowhere else, and something for the lady of the house as well. We think we see Father reading the newspaper and passing it across to Mother and then see each other member of the family taking his turn. You can go along almost any country road and pick out the families that take the Citizen by the more prosperous appearance of the whole place!

The Student's Second Home

Nearly 2000 young people, from all the hills and hollows of Appalachian America are gathering in Berea for our winter term. A third of them are coming fearfully and shyly to a new place; two thirds of them are coming joyfully to a place that is a second home.

Berea is a good place to come to. It is full of other young people just like yourself. And it has been fixed up by the care and pains of teachers and donors to make it a good place for ambitious young folks. You will get more than you come for, and you will cherish the memory of your precious Berea days as you cherish the memory of the home of your childhood and the love of your parents.

And out from Berea will proceed the army of preachers, teachers, doctors, magistrates and workers who will make our Appalachian America all that God intended when he clothed her in beauty and sent her the best folks in the English speaking world.

Unexampled Opening of Winter Term

The Fall Term had such an unusual attendance that there cannot be the usual increase in the Winter Term, but the gathering was certainly more prompt and faithful than usual. Despite the fact that the term began on the day before New Years, there was registered at the close of the first day, 300 more students than at the close of the first day a year ago.

The procession, of course, was longer than usual and the Chapel fairly full. We shall probably not be able to hold a United Chapel again for some time. The College and advanced students will meet by themselves in Upper Chapel.

After the opening song President Frost invited the students of each department in turn to stand, and it revealed five splendid crowds of young people, and the good fellowship of the whole was shown by the applause with which all the departments greeted each one in turn.

The Scripture lesson was the story of Daniel and his successful examination at the State University at Babylon and the great con-

ART WORKS MADE FROM FLOUR SACKS



It is difficult to believe that these three gorgeous works of art were originally ordinary flour sacks, such as are seen on the floor. Yet they are the works of Belgian artists who created them in aid of the Belgian relief, and they are on exhibition in a Fifth avenue gallery in New York.

An Institution to Fit

Convocation Address of President Frost, Dec. 29, 1919

Most of the world takes patent medicine and wears ready made clothing.

This is a great saving in money, time and thought. When one medicine or one pattern has been fixed, it is comparatively cheap to multiply copies. And it is a shorter process to enquire what is fashion than to enquire what is suitable for me. Moreover, there is a strange instinct in human-kind to imitate and appropriate that which already has recognition and repute. If the rich man's daughter wears a peculiar feather, that feather at once becomes desirable and beautiful to every country girl. It probably acquires an influence like that of real beauty from its mere association with that which has commanded admiration or envy. And so it comes to pass that clothing goes commonly according to the fashions or the mode, and that physicians find their practice taken away because people can go to the drug stores and find a patent medicine adapted to every need.

President Frost spoke of Berea's welcome to the new students and of the College as a second home. He reminded the students that they would soon be called upon to fill the positions of influence and leadership in their home communities and then alluding to the beginning of the New Year suggested that each one should take time to write down a little list of "Good Resolutions."

"The Resolutions which we make in these hours of quiet are likely to be better than decisions we make in moments of stress and excitement, and in this way we can take a symmetrical view of our life as a whole. The successful general has thought beforehand just what he will do in every emergency and so cannot be taken by surprise."

Our other peculiarities are chiefly those of our aims, and our unconventional straightforwardness in working for those aims. Success means aiming at something definite and hitting the mark. A successful set of clothes must fit a particular wearer; a successful medicine must cure a particular patient. And an educational institution is vainly endowed with independence and resources unless it has purposes which are clear cut and faithfully pursued.

Moreover, it is only by having these purposes well defined that we can honorably maintain the fellowship between founders, donors and successors. Those who give money or effort to an institution give because they believe that the institution will bring to pass certain results. No one has the right to enter into the service of an institution thus endowed by previous gifts and sacrifices unless he understands and believes in the aims and purposes of those whose partner they thus become—those who by previous efforts have brought the in-

U. S. News

Governor Lowden Threatened.
Chicago.—Two secret service agents, in formal dress, attended the presentation to society of Miss Harriet Lowden, second daughter of Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, as the result of the receipt by the Governor of a threatening letter, it was disclosed. Postoffice inspectors believe the author of the threat was an anarchist. The Governor took little notice of the letter, except to turn it over to the post-office.

Newspaper Boosts Price.
Toledo, O.—The Sunday Times, maintained at a price of five cents throughout the war and the period following, announced in a recent issue that beginning January 4th the price will be increased to seven cents. Another sharp advance in the cost of paper is given as the reason for the increase.

Pickets Removed From Toledo Plant.
Toledo, O.—Removal of pickets from the plant of the Willys-Overland Automobile Co., following a Federal Court order which granted a permanent injunction preventing pickets of labor unions from interfering with Overland workers. In making the order public Judge John M. Killits declared that striking workers who have remained off the pay roll since the labor disturbances of last June can no longer be classed as employees.

Hundreds of Immigrants Detained.
New York.—More than 3,000 immigrants were clamoring at the gates of New York for admission into the United States. Ellis Island is congested and hundreds of the incoming passengers are being detained on board steamships for examination. Immigration inspectors and special boats of inquiry are working day and night to relieve the unprecedented conditions. In the meantime hundreds of friends and relatives of the detained passengers from all parts of the country are assembled here impatiently awaiting the release of the immigrants. Police and coast guards are on duty at the piers and the Ellis Island ferry entrance to hold in check the crowds which gather at the gates daily. Attempts have been made by friends and relatives of the detained passengers to storm the piers in an attempt to reach ships. They can not understand the delay and fear their friends are to be deported.

RAILWAYS NEED 5 BILLIONS

Hale Holden, Regional Director of the Central West, Makes That Assertion.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—Five billion dollars will be needed by the railroads of the United States for expansion, rehabilitation and improvement in the five-year period following their return to private ownership on March 1. Leading railroad men in Chicago made this statement when informed the president had fixed a date for turning back the roads.

"The roads should spend a billion a year," said Hale Holden, regional director of the central West, "for at least a five-year period in order to provide the country with an adequate transportation machine. Extensions, improvements and additional equipment are sorely needed."

PRESIDENT SIGNS EDGE BILL

Measure Approved by Wilson Intended to Facilitate Financing of Export Trade.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Organization of a number of large foreign banking corporations for the purpose of facilitating the financing of export trade is looked for within the next few weeks as a result of the signing of the Edge bill by President Wilson.

The bill, which was enacted after many months of effort on the part of financiers interested in the financing of foreign trade, permits the formation of corporations with a capital of not less than \$2,000,000 to engage in foreign banking business under the supervision of the federal reserve board.

FAIR ESTATE IS SETTLED

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oelrichs and Other Heirs Reach Agreement After Fight.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—A compromise in the contest over the will of the late James G. Fair, former United States senator from Nevada, who left an estate estimated at \$12,000,000, was filed here in superior court, ending years of litigation over the estate. The terms of the settlement were not made public, all persons connected with the contest refusing to divulge the amount involved.

In the agreement the principal heirs of Senator Fair, his daughters, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her son, Herman Oelrichs, Jr., of New York, concede that the plaintiffs, seven in number, are entitled to be restored to their rights under the Fair will.

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

World News

There is at present more of a disposition to take up the Peace Treaty and ratify it on some sort of a compromise plan. Senators have found their constituents are pushing for a ratification, and it is the belief that Senator Knox's resolution to end the war by Congressional act cannot pass.

The Second Conference on industrial condition appointed by President Wilson seems to be making some progress. They are working on fundamentals, and are outlining a system of courts with opportunity for appeal when disputes arise between capital and labor.

The question of what is to be done with the big German vessels, so long in New York harbor, has been solved by selling them to England. There are still some oil carrying boats to be disposed of, but there is little trouble over them.

On New Year's Eve a World Prayer will be offered by religious peoples in every part of the world. It has been worded by the Federated Church authorities and is so broad and universal in its expression that people of different denominations and faiths may use it with propriety.

Conditions of weather are so extremely cold in Petrograd and the fuel is so scarce that the houses are being torn down to provide something that will keep the people from freezing. Together with the lack of food, Russia will have a hard winter.

Albania, on the western coast of the Greek peninsula, has appealed to the United States to establish a mandatory over her. She loves independence, but is threatened by Greece and Jugoslavia with the loss of national existence.

The long list of German university professors who signed a paper defending the war and Germany's part is considerably broken. A good many have died, a large number have changed their views, and only sixteen out of more than ninety still stand by their original position.

France has finally given her consent to allow the removal of the bodies of American soldiers buried in that country. She has been slow in taking this action because she looks on these remains with reverence. Not all Americans feel the same about it, and many bodies will be left in their French cemeteries.

Mexico is seeking to secure as much of the war supplies of Europe as possible. A short time ago Belgium was criticized for selling to her, and now the report comes that she is trying to buy in Germany. It is not clear just what her purpose is.

The armies of the Italian poet-soldier, D'Annunzio, are deserting him in considerable numbers. He does not yet appear to see the result of it, but continues to dream of conquests, regardless of treaties or the authority of his home government.

French Cities Honored.

Paris.—President Poincaré presided at three ceremonies, during which the War Cross and Decoration of the Legion of Honor were bestowed on the cities of Arras, Lens and Bapaume.

Mob and Police Clash.

Havana.—One man was killed and one woman and five men, including two policemen, were injured as the results of a clash between the police and a crowd of persons engaged in a demonstration against the high cost of living and excessive house rentals. Each side declared the other was responsible for the trouble. The wounded policemen said the crowd attacked them when they demanded to see the permit for the parade. Witnesses say, however, that the police fired on the crowd without warning.

State of Son-in-Law of Late President Taken Over by Mexican Government.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 26.—The estate of the late Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of Porfirio Diaz, late dictator of Mexico, has been annulled and turned over to the public benefactor of the republic for use of the Mexican government. According to Mexico City newspapers the estate was composed of property once controlled by Porfirio Diaz.

CONTENTS

WATER-WORK SYSTEM INVESTIGATED

Mr. Arthur J. Provost, a consulting engineer of New York City, was in Berea last week investigating the water work system of the College. He came at the invitation of President Frost and made a thorough examination of the system with a view to suggesting improvements and extensions which might be made so that there would always be an adequate supply of water in Berea.

He has returned to New York with the data and will soon submit his recommendations to the College. He was favorably impressed with the outlook, but was of the opinion that the cost of the improvements would be very large.

Columbia.—Sam Lewis bought 2,100 opossum hides, 200 skunks, 400 muskrat, 75 coon, 25 mink and 21 fox pelts for \$4,000 for the Louisville market.

PAGE 1.—Editorials; An Institution to Fit; U. S. News; World News.

PAGE 2.—Chronology of the Year 1919.

PAGE 3.—Serial; Americans May Finance Europe; Hornaday's Letter.

PAGE 4.—Berea Locals.

PAGE 5.—Madison County Census; Obituary of Mrs. Speer.

PAGE 6.—Mountain Agriculture; Home Department; First Aid Column.

PAGE 7.—Sunday School Lesson; New Year's Resolutions; Poem.

PAGE 8.—East Kentucky News.

(Continued on Page Five)

Chronology of the Year 1919

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

WAR AND PEACE

Jan. 2—President Wilson arrived in Italy. British landed troops in Riga, Libau and Windau to combat the bolsheviks. Jan. 3—President Wilson received in Rome. Hoover made head of international relief organization. Poles in full possession of Posen. Jan. 4—New Serbian-Croatian-Slovene government formed at Belgrade. Jan. 5—Civil war between government forces and the Spartacists broke out in Berlin, the latter captured the Spandau arsenal. Jan. 7—President Wilson returned to Paris. Berlin rioters forced Gen. Harries to haul down the American flag. Ebert faction on top in Berlin after secession. Jan. 9—Independent socialists set up new government in Berlin. Jan. 10—Republic proclaimed in Luxembourg, but suppressed at once by the French. Jan. 11—Socialist republic proclaimed in Bremen. Count Karolyi made president of Hungarian republic. Jan. 12—Supreme council of peace convened its first meeting in Paris. Spartacists defeated in Berlin. Spartacists gained control of Constance, Baden. Jan. 13—Many Spartacists executed in Berlin. Jan. 15—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg abdicated and was succeeded by her sister Charlotte. Jan. 16—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin. Jan. 17—Revolution broke out in Petrograd and bolsheviks began retreat eastward from Estonia. Armistice granted Germany extended one month. Jan. 18—Interred peace congress formally opened. Jan. 19—Bolsheviks captured Kiev. Polish coalition cabinet formed by Pawelski. German elections resulted generally favorable to the majority socialist party. Jan. 20—White Russia proclaimed its union with the Russian soviet republic. Jan. 22—Allied supreme council asked Russian factions to send representative to conference at the Princes' Islands. See "Russia." Jan. 23—American troops forced to retreat from Shenkursk, northern Russia. Peace conference adopted plan for League of Nations. Czechs captured Oderburg from the Poles. Jan. 24—President Wilson visited the Chateau Thierry and Reims regions. Feb. 1—Plan of giving German colonies to allied countries as mandatories of League of Nations adopted by supreme council. Feb. 4—Fighting between Czechs and Poles stopped by order of supreme council. Americans defeated bolsheviks at Vistav. Feb. 5—German government troops bombed Bremen and ejected the Spartacists. Feb. 6—German national assembly opened in Weimar. Feb. 8—Russian anarchists evacuated Vilna. Feb. 9—Polish constitutional assembly met in Warsaw. Feb. 11—Friedrich Ebert elected president of German republic and Philipp Scheidemann made vice-president. Feb. 12—Republican revolt in Roumania. King Ferdinand slightly wounded. Feb. 13—Draft of League of Nations plan completed and adopted by committee. Gen. Denikine's anti-bolshevik army reached the Caspian after beating big soviet army and taking 31,000 prisoners. Feb. 15—President Wilson sailed for home. Feb. 16—Germans accepted new terms for renewal of armistice under protest. Feb. 18—Premier Clemenceau shot in shoulder by an anarchist. Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia formalized the program for conference at Princes' Islands. Feb. 21—Premier Kurt Eisner and several other members of the Bavarian government assassinated. Feb. 24—President Wilson landed in Boston to speak in behalf of League of Nations plan. March 5—President Wilson sailed for Paris. March 9—Many Spartacists summarily executed in Berlin after bloody battles. March 13—President Wilson landed in France. March 19—Ukrainians captured Lemberg from Poles. March 22—Count Karolyi head of provisional government of Hungary, resigned, and new government proclaimed solidarity and armed alliance with the Russian soviet government. March 23—British Secretaries of War Churchill and Lloyd George and Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection. March 31—General strikes and fatal riots in Berlin and other German cities. April 1—Several hundreds killed in street riots in Frankfort. April 4—Soviet government established in Munich. Antonas Smetona elected president of Lithuanian republic. April 7—Ukrainian soviet troops captured Odessa. General strike in Magdeburg, followed by riots. April 9—Government troops regained possession of Magdeburg and Essen. April 10—Sweden, Switzerland, chosen as seat of League of Nations. American engineers reached Murmansk. April 16—Gen. Haller's Polish divisions left France for Poland. April 16—Lithuania seized by German troops and Lettish provisional government overthrown. April 17—First bolshevik army, on the Prripet, surrendered to Ukrainians. April 18—Soldiers' council took control of Vienna. April 20—Reds put to rout in Vienna. April 20—Evacuation of Sebastopol by allies announced. April 21—Victory loan campaign opened in U. S. Ukraine took Kiev from bolsheviks. April 22—President Wilson declared Italy could not have Flume and the Italian delegates abandoned the peace conference. Mexico declared would not recognize the Monroe doctrine and withdrew its minister to France. April 22—League of Nations covenant unanimously adopted by peace conference. April 23—German peace envoys reached Versailles. April 24—Peace council decided dispute over Kiao-Chau in Japan's favor. May 2—Most of Munich taken by government troops. May 4—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau invited Italy to return to peace conference promising to give her Flume after two years. Surrender of Hungarian soviet government announced. May 6—Complete peace treaty adopted by allied delegates. Great Britain recognized independence of Finland. Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty. May 7—Peace treaty handed to German delegates. Recognition of government of Finland. May 14—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain. May 15—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting. May 16—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Arad. May 18—British ships defeated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland. May 21—German delegates given extension of time to May 29 to reply to terms. May 22—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted. May 23—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.

June 1—Rhine republic proclaimed in various cities, with Dr. Hans A. Doretz at its head. June 2—Peace terms presented to Austria's delegates. June 4—U. S. Senate adopted resolution asking hearing by peace congress for "free Ireland" representatives. June 16—Allies' reply to German counter-proposal and final draft of treaty handed to Germans and seven days allowed them to sign. June 18—President Wilson visited the ruins of Belgium. Russian cruisers Oleg and Slava sunk by British torpedo boats. June 19—Italian cabinet resigned, being refused a vote of confidence. June 20—German government decided to sign peace treaty and the Scheidemann cabinet resigned. June 22—Gustav Bauer formed new German cabinet. Surrendered German warships at Scapa Flow nearly all sunk by their crews. Francesco Nitti made premier of Italy. June 23—Italian national assembly voted to sign treaty. Allies refused any further modification of terms. June 23—German government officially agreed to sign the treaty. June 25—Bloody rioting in Berlin and Hamburg. June 26—Allies rejected appeal against dismemberment of Turkey. June 27—Peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, only the Chinese delegations refusing to sign. Warfare between Germans and Poles ceased. June 29—President Wilson sailed from France. July 1—President Wilson arrived at New York on George Washington. July 9—German national assembly ratified peace treaty by vote of 208 to 95. July 10—Official notification of ratification of peace treaty by German assembly given to the United States. July 11—Trade between United States and Germany resumed by state department at Washington. July 12—Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of Turkish government, were condemned to death by Turkish court martial. July 14—Victory parade in Paris marked Bastille Day. July 15—Great victory parade in London. July 16—Treaty of peace with Austria handed to delegates from Vienna. "Terror troops" reported in control of Budapest. Bela Kun ousted. July 21—British house of commons passed peace treaty and Anglo-French pact. July 22—Prince William and Franco-American treaty to the senate. July 31—Polish parliament ratified treaty with Germany. Aug. 1—Socialists seized control in Hungary. Bela Kun and his communist government fled. Aug. 4—Romanian troops entered Budapest. Aug. 6—Austrian delegates made counter-proposal to the socialist government of Hungary overthrown. Archduke Joseph put in power as governor, supported by entente. Aug. 10—Six bolshevik battalions destroyed at battle on the Orlava. Aug. 11—British blockade vessels sunk by British fleet in Gulf of Finland. Bolsheviks driven out of Odessa by Denikine. Aug. 22—Archduke Joseph resigned as head of Hungarian government. Aug. 23—General Pershing ordered from U. S. to Silesia. Sept. 1—General Pershing sailed for home. Martial law in Munich. Sept. 2—Final peace terms handed to Austria. Sept. 3—Supreme council ordered Roumanians to quit Hungary and restore loot. Sept. 6—Austrian national assembly voted to peace treaty, under protest. Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway. Sept. 10—Dr. Karl Renner signed the peace treaty for Austria. Peace treaty reported to U. S. senate with suggested amendments and reservations. Sept. 12—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kolchak's southern army, 45,000 men. Gen. Annunzio at head of Italian troops serving as other troops ordered to disarm his men maintained. Sept. 15—China decreed separate peace with Germany. Sept. 19—Peace treaty handed to Bulgarian delegation. Sept. 21—Italians ousted from Trau by American marines, who turned town over to Jugo-Slavs. Sept. 27—Peace conference ordered ultimatum to Germany on evacuation of Lithuania by Von der Goltz's troops. Oct. 1—Italians and Serbs fought in Spain; 200 killed. Russian northwestern army began offensive against bolsheviks. Oct. 2—Final agreements to peace treaty ratified by the senate. French chamber of deputies ratified peace treaty and treaties with America and Great Britain. Oct. 6—Bolsheviks evacuated Dvinsk after great defeat. Peace treaties ratified by Italy by royal decree. Oct. 8—Germans and Russians attacked Riga. Oct. 10—King George signed British ratification of German treaty. Oct. 11—Part of Riga taken by Russo-German force and Letts landed at Libau for counter-attack. France ratified the German treaty. Oct. 12—Reverses for Denikine and Kolchak reported. Oct. 26—White army resumed advance on Petrograd. Nov. 8—Bolsheviks recaptured Gatchina from Yudenich. Nov. 10—London preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40. Supreme council ordered Roumanian troops out of Hungary at once. Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Article X of league covenant. Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia. Nov. 15—Ten drastic retributions to treaty adopted by senate. General Yudenitch retreated to Esto-Nordic border and assumed command of Russian Northwest army. Nov. 16—Russian northwest army took Pskov and Tarskoje Selo. Oct. 17—Kronstadt taken by British fleet. Oct. 23—Bolsheviks recaptured Tsarskoje Selo and Krasnoe Selo from White army. Nov. 18—Reverses for Denikine and Kolchak reported. Oct. 26—White army resumed advance on Petrograd. Nov. 18—Bolsheviks recaptured Gatchina from Yudenich. Nov. 20—London preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40. Supreme council ordered Roumanian troops out of Hungary at once. Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Article X of league covenant. Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia. Nov. 15—Ten drastic retributions to treaty adopted by senate. General Yudenitch retreated to Esto-Nordic border and assumed command of Russian Northwest army. Bolsheviks captured Omsk. Nov. 19—Senate rejected ratification of treaty with and without reservations. 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Dec. 16—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 50,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow. Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the handing over of Flume to the Italian government. David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment. Jan. 7—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment. Supreme court declared constitutional the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory. Jan. 8—Berger, Kruse, Gerndahl and Tucker Socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and loyalty. Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty. Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 1. May 4—Peace treaty handed to German delegates. Recognition of government of Finland. May 14—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain. May 15—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting. May 16—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Arad. May 18—British ships defeated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland. May 21—German delegates given extension of time to May 29 to reply to terms. May 22—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted. May 23—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.

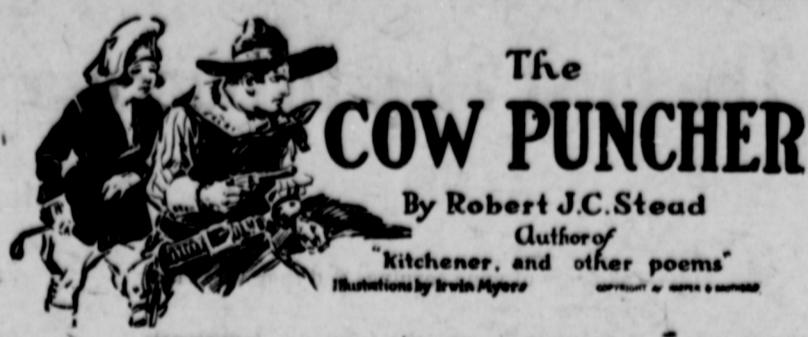
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June 25—Bloody rioting in Berlin and Hamburg. June 26—Allies rejected appeal against dismemberment of Turkey. June 27—Peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, only the Chinese delegations refusing to sign. Warfare between Germans and Poles ceased. June 29—President Wilson sailed from France. July 1—President Wilson arrived at New York on George Washington. July 9—German national assembly ratified peace treaty by vote of 208 to 95. July 10—Official notification of ratification of peace treaty by German assembly given to the United States. July 11—Trade between United States and Germany resumed by state department at Washington. July 12—Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of Turkish government, were condemned to death by Turkish court martial. July 14—Victory parade in Paris marked Bastille Day. July 15—Great victory parade in London. July 16—Treaty of peace with Austria handed to delegates from Vienna. "Terror troops" reported in control of Budapest. Bela Kun ousted. July 21—British house of commons passed peace treaty and Anglo-French pact. July 22—Prince William and Franco-American treaty to the senate. July 31—Polish parliament ratified treaty with Germany. Aug. 1—Socialists seized control in Hungary. Bela Kun and his communist government fled. Aug. 4—Romanian troops entered Budapest. Aug. 6—Austrian delegates made counter-proposal to the socialist government of Hungary overthrown. Archduke Joseph put in power as governor, supported by entente. Aug. 10—Six bolshevik battalions destroyed at battle on the Orlava. Aug. 11—British blockade vessels sunk by British fleet in Gulf of Finland. Bolsheviks driven out of Odessa by Denikine. Aug. 22—Archduke Joseph resigned as head of Hungarian government. Aug. 23—General Pershing ordered from U. S. to Silesia. Sept. 1—General Pershing sailed for home. Martial law in Munich. Sept. 2—Final peace terms handed to Austria. Sept. 3—Supreme council ordered Roumanians to quit Hungary and restore loot. Sept. 6—Austrian national assembly voted to peace treaty, under protest. Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway. Sept. 10—Dr. Karl Renner signed the peace treaty for Austria. Peace treaty reported to U. S. senate with suggested amendments and reservations. Sept. 12—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kolchak's southern army, 45,000 men. Gen. Annunzio at head of Italian troops serving as other troops ordered to disarm his men maintained. Sept. 15—China decreed separate peace with Germany. Sept. 19—Peace treaty handed to Bulgarian delegation. Sept. 21—Italians ousted from Trau by American marines, who turned town over to Jugo-Slavs. Sept. 27—Peace conference ordered ultimatum to Germany on evacuation of Lithuania by Von der Goltz's troops. Oct. 1—Italians and Serbs fought in Spain; 200 killed. Russian northwestern army began offensive against bolsheviks. Oct. 2—Final agreements to peace treaty ratified by the senate. French chamber of deputies ratified peace treaty and treaties with America and Great Britain. Oct. 6—Bolsheviks evacuated Dvinsk after great defeat. Peace treaties ratified by Italy by royal decree. Oct. 8—Germans and Russians attacked Riga. Oct. 10—King George signed British ratification of German treaty. Oct. 11—Part of Riga taken by Russo-German force and Letts landed at Libau for counter-attack. France ratified the German treaty. Oct. 12—Reverses for Denikine and Kolchak reported. Oct. 26—White army resumed advance on Petrograd. Nov. 8—Bolsheviks recaptured Gatchina from Yudenich. Nov. 20—London preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40. Supreme council ordered Roumanian troops out of Hungary at once. Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Article X of league covenant. Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia. Nov. 15—Ten drastic retributions to treaty adopted by senate. General Yudenitch retreated to Esto-Nordic border and assumed command of Russian Northwest army. Bolsheviks captured Omsk. Nov. 19—Senate rejected ratification of treaty with and without reservations. Nov. 21—British troops captured Mithau from German-Russ. army. Nov. 27—Treaty of peace with Bulgaria signed. Dec. 7—Russian bolshevik offered terms of peace to Estonia. Dec. 10—Senate council warned Germans the allies would denounce armistice if protocol were not signed. Dec. 12—Bolsheviks captured Kharkov, Denikine's base in southern Russia. Dec. 14—Agreement reached by England, France and Italy that Italy shall have Flume d'Annunzio's hand city over to regulars. Dec. 15—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kief and Kuplansk. Dec. 16—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 50,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow. Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the handing over of Flume to the Italian government. David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 9—Great strike of marine workers in New York begun. Bloody battles between strikers and troops in Central Alres. Jan. 10—General strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board. Jan. 12—General strike in Lima and Callao, Peru. Jan. 13—General strike in England, Scotland and Ireland. Jan. 14—Bolsheviks captured Kharkov, Denikine's base in southern Russia. Dec. 14—Agreement reached by England, France and Italy that Italy shall have Flume d'Annunzio's hand city over to regulars. Dec. 15—Bolsheviks announced capture of Kief and Kuplansk. Dec. 16—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 50,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow. Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the handing over of Flume to the Italian government. David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

MEXICO

April 16—General banquet, revolutionists killed in fight. April 17—Villistas proclaimed revolutionary government with Gen. Felipe Angeles as provisional president. April 18—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act. April 19—Gen. Harding, Ohio, announced his candidacy for president. April 25—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act. April 26—R. H. Garfield resigned as fuel administrator. April 27—General Johnson, California, announced his candidacy for president. April 28—Senate voted to extend the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory. April 29—General strike in New York. April 30—General strike in Seattle to support striking shipbuilders. April 30—Seattle general strike called on March 4—Marine workers at New York struck again. April 15—New England telephone workers struck. April 16—Chicago milk drivers struck. April 17—Great general strike in Winnipeg. April 18—Chicago milk wagon drivers struck. April 19—Great general strike in Winnipeg. April 20—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 21—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 22—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 23—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 24—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 25—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 26—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 27—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 28—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 29—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 30—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. April 31—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. May 1—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. May 2—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. May 3—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. May 4—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. May 5—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured. 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The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead
Author of
Kitchener, and other poems

Illustrations by Irvin Hayes

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Eilden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident has brought him to the attention of eminent eastern physician and his daughter Irene, arc touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

CHAPTER II.—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional life of a rancher, and her acquaintanceship with David ripens into attraction. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part, with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

CHAPTER III.—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the debts his father incurred on the ranch, the elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debts paid, David goes to the nearest town, determined to make his way to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy of her. He secures the first work offered, driving a team for a card dealer, and meets a man named Conward, about the same age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

CHAPTER IV.—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his uncongenial surroundings, and finds brings him into contact with Mr. Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Edith, his host's pretty daughter, and begins the coveted education.

During the following days Dave had a keener eye than usual for evidences of "industrial development." He found them on every hand. Old properties, long considered unsalable, were changing owners. Money moved easily; wages were stiffening; tradesmen were in demand. There was material for many good stories in his investigations. He began writing features on the city's prosperity and prospects. The rival paper did the same and there was soon started between them a competition of optimism. The great word became "boast." The virus was now in the veins of the community, pulsing through every street and byway of the little city. Dave marveled, and wondered how he had failed to read these signs until Conward had laid them before him. But as yet it was only his news sense that responded; his delight in the strange and the sensational. He was not yet inoculated with the poison of easy wealth.

His nights were busy with his investigations, but on Sunday, as usual, he went out to the Duncans'. Mrs. Duncan explained that Edith had gone to visit a girl friend in the country; would be gone away for a long time. Dave felt a foolish annoyance that she should have left town. She might at least have called him up. Why should she call him up? Of course not? Still, the town was very empty. He drove with Mrs. Duncan in the afternoon, and at night took a long walk by the river. He had a vague but oppressive sense of loneliness. He had not realized what part of his life these Sunday afternoons with Edith had come to be.

A few days later Conward strolled in, with the inevitable cigarette. He smoked in silence until Dave completed a story.

"Good stuff you're giving us," he commented, when the article was finished. "Remember what I told you the other day? It's just like putting a match to tinder. Now we're off."

Conward smoked a few minutes in silence, but Dave could not fail to see the excitement under his calm exterior. He had, as he said, decided to "sit" in the biggest game ever played. The intoxication of sudden wealth had already fired his blood.

He slipped a bill to Dave. "For your services in that little transaction," he explained.

Eilden held the bill in his fingers gingerly, as though it might carry infection, as in very truth it did. He realized that he stood at a turning-point—that everything the future held for him might rest on his present decision. There remained in him not a little of the fine, stern honor of the ranchman of the open range; an honor curious, sometimes terrible, in its interpretation of right and wrong, but a fine, stern honor nevertheless. And he instinctively felt that to accept this money would compromise him for evermore. As he turned the bill in his fingers he noticed that it was for one hundred dollars. He thought it was ten.

"I can't take that much," he exclaimed. "It isn't fair."

"Fair enough," said Conward, well pleased that Dave should be impressed.

CHAPTER VII.—David Elden smoked his after-dinner cigar in his bachelor quarters. The years had been good to the firm of Conward & Eilden; good far beyond the wildness of their first dreams. The transaction of the section bought from the English absented had been but the beginning of bigger and more daring adventures. Conward, in that first wild prophecy of his, had spoken of a city of a quarter of a million people; already more lots had been sold than could be occupied by four times that population.

Dave had often asked himself where it all would end.

The firm of Conward & Eilden had profited not the least in the wild years of gain-getting. Their mahogany-finished first-floor quarters were the last word in office luxuriance. Conward's private room might with credit have housed a premier or president. Its purpose was to be impressive rather than to give any other service, as Conward spent little of his time there. On Dave fell the responsibility of office

management, and his room was fitted for efficiency rather than luxury. It commanded a view of the long general office where a battery of stenographers and clerks took care of the details of the business of Conward & Eilden. And Dave had established his ability as an office manager. His fairness, his fearlessness, his impartiality, his courtesy, his even temper—save on rare and excusable occasions—had won from the staff a loyalty which Conward, with all his abilities as a good mixer, could never have commanded.

He had prospered, of course. His statement to his banker ran into seven figures. Dave was still a young man, not yet in his thirties; he was rated a millionaire; he had health, comeliness, and personality; he commanded the respect of a wide circle of business men, and was regarded as one of the matrimonial prizes of the city; his name had been discussed for public office; he was a success.

And yet this night, as he sat in his comfortable rooms and watched the street lights come fluttering on as twilight silhouetted the great hills to the west, he was not so sure of his success. He was called a success, yet in the honesty of his own soul he feared the coin did not ring true. He felt that the crude but honest conception of the square deal which was the one valuable heritage of his childhood was slipping away from him. He had little in common with Conward outside of their business relationship. He suspected the man vaguely, but had never found tangible ground for his suspicion.

He was turning the matter over in his mind and wondering what the end would be, when a knock came at the door.

"Come," he said, switching on the light. "Oh, it's you, Bert! I'm honored. Sit down."

Roberta Morrison threw her coat over a chair and sank into another. Without speaking, she extended her sharply feet to the fire, but when its soothing warmth had comforted her limbs she looked up and said:

"Adam sure put it over on us, didn't he?"

"Still nursing that grievance over your sex?" laughed Dave. "I thought you would outgrow it."

"I don't blame him," continued the girl, ignoring his interruption. "I am just getting back from forty-seven teas. Gabble, gabble, gabble. I don't blame him. We deserve it."

"Then you have had nothing to eat?"

"Almost. Only insignificant indigestibles."

Dave pressed a button, and a Chinese boy (all male Chinese boys) entered.

"Bring something to eat. Go out for it, and be quick. For two."

"You've had your dinner, surely?" asked Bert.

"Such a dinner as a man eats alone," he answered. "Now for something real. You stick to the paper like the ink, don't you, Bert?"

"Can't leave it. I hate it—and I love it. It's my poison and my medicine. Most of all I hate the society twaddle. And, of course, that's what I have to do."

"Bert," Dave said, suddenly, "why don't you get married?"

"Who, me?" Then she laughed. "It would be mean to put over anything



It Would Be Mean to Put Over Anything Like That on a Man, and a Girl Wouldn't Have Me.

like that on a man, and a girl wouldn't have me."

"Well, then, why don't you buy some real estate?" he continued, jocularly. "Every man should have some dissipation—something to make him forget his other troubles."

"A little late in the meal for that word, isn't it? But the fact is, I have invested."

A look came into his face which she did not understand. "With whom?" he demanded, almost peremptorily.

"With Conward & Eilden," she answered, and the roguishness of her voice suggested that her despised femininity lay not far from the surface.

"Were you about to be jealous?"

"Why didn't you come to me?" She realized that he was in deep earnest. "I did," she answered candidly. "At least, I asked for you, but you were out of town, so Conward took me in hand and I followed his advice."

"Do you trust Conward?" he demanded, almost fiercely.

"Well, he's good enough to be your partner, isn't he?"

The thrust hurt more than she knew. He had his voice again.

"Real estate is the only subject I would trust him on," she continued. "I must say, Dave, that for a shrewd business man you are awfully dense about Conward."

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AMERICANS MAY FINANCE EUROPE

Plan to Have Interest on U. S. Loans Feed Hungry.

HELP FOR STARVING URGED

Congress to Scan Scheme for Further Extensions of Credit by the United States—To Seek Hoover's Views on Subject.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Further extensions of credit by the United States to suffering Europe aggregating \$1,800,000,000 will be considered by congress as soon as it reassembles next month.

It is proposed to finance relief of starving central Europe at an expense of \$300,000,000 and to fund into time loans the \$1,500,000,000 interest due in the next three years on loans to the allies.

In connection with the question of conditions in central Europe the views of Herbert Hoover will be sought. Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that unless America comes to the rescue thousands of people will die of starvation this winter in Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. Senator Lenroot has suggested that Mr. Hoover be called before the foreign relations committee of the senate to present his suggestions.

Hoover Calls Treaty Harsh.

Mr. Hoover has been quoted as asserting that the peace treaty deals too harshly with Germany because it permits Germany little chance of rebuilding itself. The allied exactions of Germany are so stupendous, he said, that it will be a long time before the Teutons will be prosperous again. He opposed American relief work in Germany on the ground that relief funds poured into Germany by the United States would be dipped out by new demands of the allies.

Mr. Hoover is also quoted as opposing the assumption by the United States of a mandate for Armenia. He pictured Armenia as a poorhouse surrounded by solvent banks. He referred to the contiguous cotton fields of Mesopotamia, the copper mines of Syria and the oil fields of the Black sea coast, all of which have been annexed by Great Britain and France.

In regard to the relief of starving central Europe Mr. Hoover proposed that the funds of the grain corporation, aggregating with accrued profits \$250,000,000, be utilized. He would have this fund advanced as a nominal extension of credit for the purchase of food for Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. It would be impossible to exact security for such advances, however, and the loan would be regarded as a charity which the United States is called upon to extend from its plenitude to suffering humanity.

The secretary of the treasury will proceed to fund into time obligations the interest due on loans to the allies unless congress decides he lacks the power without further legislation.

Glass Asks for Opinion.

Secretary Glass has asked the ways and means committee of the house to decide the question, in a letter in which he says:

"If the treasury demands an immediate cash payment of interest before the industry and trade of Europe has an opportunity to revive we should not only make it impossible for Europe to continue needed purchases here and decrease their ultimate capacity to pay their debt to us, but should hinder rather than help the reconstruction which the world should hasten."

"A nation can liquidate its foreign debts only by the accumulation of foreign credits, which may be accomplished through an excess trade balance, invisible exchange items, the creation of credit loans or by the export of gold."

"Until our associates in the war have had an opportunity to resume normal industry and commercial activities they will not have the exports with which to pay the interest due on their obligations and could make such payments only by shipment of gold or by obtaining dollar loans in the United States."

"While I fully realize the desirability of collecting this interest, I should be most reluctant, without specific instructions from congress to the contrary, to demand the immediate payment of interest by those countries which would destroy their power to make needed purchases in our markets."

POPE TO BUY TWO AIRPLANES

Wishes to Have Machines Available In Event His Hurred Departure Is Required.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict intends to buy two airplanes of the latest type for use on special diplomatic errands of Vatican couriers. The Holy Father also wishes to have the planes available for himself for the event that his hurried departure should be required at any time.

Antiforeign Language Act Upheld
Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 27.—Constitutionality of a state law designed to curtail the use of foreign languages in Nebraska schools as an Americanization measure was upheld by the state supreme court here.

(Continued next week.)

HELPS TO LOWER COST OF FOODS

OPERATION OF TRIAL MOTOR TRUCK ROUTES BY GOVERNMENT IS SUCCESSFUL.

REPORT ON THE EXPERIMENT

Post-Office Authorities in Charge Believe the Service of Special Benefit in Bringing About the Reduction of Prices.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Further experiments of credit by the United States to suffering Europe aggregating \$1,800,000,000 will be considered by congress as soon as it reassembles next month.

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In connection with the question of conditions in central Europe the views of Herbert Hoover will be sought. Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that unless America comes to the rescue thousands of people will die of starvation this winter in Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. Senator Lenroot has suggested that Mr. Hoover be called before the foreign relations committee of the senate to present his suggestions.

Washington.—The government's experiments in the operation of motor-vehicle truck routes, which have been carried on for the last eighteen months, have convinced the postoffice authorities in charge of the experiments that this new branch of the postal service is here to stay. It will be for congress to say whether the service shall be extended during the next fiscal year. The postmaster general has recommended that congress make provision for the establishment of a large number of new routes. In authorizing experimental routes congress directed the post office department to take care of the operations of all routes established so that it might be prepared to advise the legislature as to whether the service was worth while. It gave the postmaster general authority to spend \$300,000 within this year.

The department's report dealing with the experiments covers the three months from July 1 to September 30 this year. During those months the department operated motor-vehicle trucks that covered a total of 63,740 miles and carried a total of 707,756 pounds, equivalent to 353 tons of mail matter or approximately 117 tons per month, more than one and a half tons per day per route; and the trucks designated for country motor express routes covered a total distance of 248,883 miles and carried a total of 180,219 pounds, equivalent to 90 tons of mail matter, or one and one-fourth tons per day per route.

Summary of the Findings.

The department in its report advises congress that under the operation of the two classes of routes the advantage of the service is not confined altogether to the postal revenues, but is of especial benefit to the postal patrons, in that foodstuffs transported over the routes are delivered to the postal patrons at a cost considerably below the prevailing minimum market prices. Summarized, the verdict of the post office department with respect to the new service is as follows:

First—That the increased use of the postal facilities, already provided, as well as the further extension of this character of service is desirable, particularly in reaching territory within 200 miles of large markets, where inadequate or no facilities of conveyance by rail or water exist, if there is to be an actual relief afforded the public from the prevailing high cost of living, or still higher prices even than those which now are considered exorbitant.

Second—That it is fundamental that without food we cannot live, and that high-priced food results in high prices for labor engaged in the production of food itself and commodities and merchandise essential to the production of food.

Third—That the cycle of high prices is complete and follows natural economic law.

Fourth—That when the farmer-producer pays high prices for labor, for fertilizer, and for farm machinery, the cost of foodstuffs increases in proportion and the workman in the factory, the steel mill, and the railroad, or in a mercantile establishment, when compelled to pay higher prices for food, naturally is entitled to increased compensation to meet the same. This, in turn, increases the cost of the articles necessary to production on the farm and thus the cost of living mounts higher and higher.

Conserves Labor and Man Power.

Fifth—That through the maximum use of the facilities of conveyance provided by the postal service, the food producer would not have to suspend production to engage in conveyance, and thus labor or man power would be conserved for food production. Where numerous employees of food producers are now engaged in the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs in small quantities, one employee of the postal service with adequate equipment could provide the conveyance now supplied by them and thus labor or man power could be conserved for food production.

Sixth—That inasmuch as the present organization of the postal service has been extended to the door of practically all food producers, and is available as an instrumental of distribution to the door of all consumers, it is evident that the conveyance of food in the postal service could be made a vital factor in the introduction of efficiency in the movement of food from producer to consumer, and, to that end, the department recommends that this service be given every possible moral and financial encouragement and that every endeavor be made to increase the use of and enlarge the equipment now available in the postal service for transportation and distribution of foodstuffs.

Red Cross Work Abroad.
While the work of the American

Red Cross from this time on will be chiefly done in the United States

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

ad.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists
Office Hours from 8 to 5.
Telephone No. 3. Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34—3:38 a.m.
Train No. 38—4:24 p.m.
Train No. 32—5:13 p.m.

Southbound
Train No. 31—12:46 a.m.
Train No. 33—4:25 p.m.
Train No. 37—1:10 p.m.

Mrs. Mattie J. Jackson, of Faris-ton, Ky., spent Christmas with her son, J. H. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clarkston have moved their household goods from their home on Center street to their farm on Dixie Highway.

Ruth Blevins, of Richmond, has been spending several days in Berea with her sister, Mrs. B. H. Gabbard.

Miss Martha Dean has been spending the Christmas holidays in Berea with relatives.

Mrs. Jack Woods (nee Welch), of Cincinnati, has been visiting home folks and friends through Christmas holidays, and returned home Monday.

Mr. Logan spent Christmas with friends and relatives in Shelbyville, returning to Berea Friday.

Miss Wiley, a former student of Berea, now a teacher in Ashland, Ky., has been spending Christmas holidays at Boone Tavern.

Mrs. Nannie Johnson and son, Homer of Leroy, Ill., spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell has returned home, after an extended visit of several months in California and Arizona.

Mrs. Charles Baker arrived last week from Akron, Ohio, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Lafayette Moore and family, who have been living in town for some time, moved back to their farm this week.

Miss Ethel Azbill, of Mt. Vernon, has been spending Christmas week with her aunt, Mrs. Laura Jones, in Berea.

Roy C. Jackson and wife, of Morenci, Michigan, spent Christmas with their father and mother, J. H. and Mrs. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Jones and Miss Bertha King, of Warren, Ky., were visiting in town the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrell VanWinkle, of Cincinnati, have been spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kinnard, of Des Moines, Iowa, are in Berea visiting relatives and friends.

John C. Jackson, of Winding Gulf, W. Va., spent Christmas with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Wallace Adams and family, of Oklahoma, are visiting relatives in and near Berea.

Mrs. John VanWinkle, who has been spending several months in Cincinnati with her children, has returned to Berea.

Miss Carol Edwards, Mr. Paul Edwards and Junior Edwards are all home for Christmas week, making a happy Christmas for father and mother and friends.

Sailor Sale!

LADIES: I have on sale 25 Black Pressed Beaver Sailors, former price \$4.00, now to be sold at \$1.98 while they last!

50 Velvet and Felt Sailors, all colors while they last, \$1.75

50 Assorted Hats for children, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 while they last.

12 Velvet Tams, \$2.50 down to \$2.00 each—bargains.

12 Velours at \$3.00 each, all colors.

3 Beavers, former price \$10, now \$5.00

Must clear up stock for room to work on wholesale stock

Mrs. Laura Jones
Berea, Ky.



J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Quality Clothes
Shoes and Hats

Berea, Kentucky

President and Mrs. Frost leave, Friday, for New York, where they will be for some time. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Professor Todd, who goes to Washington to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hoagland.

Miss Mary Merritt, one of Berea's most distinguished colored graduates, now Superintendent of the Colored Hospital at Louisville, was the guest of President and Mrs. Frost this week.

Mr. Coddington is slowly improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronda McGuire, of Asheville, N. C., who have been visiting in New York, spent Christmas holidays with their aunt, Mrs. Laura Jones, at this place, returning home Wednesday.

Jack Webb, of Berea, has been a guest of a house party at Shelbyville, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth, Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Baule and daughter were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McKinney at their residence near Berea, Sunday. A most enjoyable time was reported by all.

Mr. Hudspeth left for a visit with his son, Ralph Hudspeth, at their home, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Addie Bowling and Mr. Fugate were married at the home of the bride, Christmas Eve, Bro. Hudspeth officiating.

Mr. Wallace, of Wallacetown, and Miss Johnson, of Silver Creek, were married at the Christian Church parsonage, Christmas Eve, by Bro. Hudspeth, the Christian Church Minister.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Regular services will be held at the Christian Church next Sunday morning as usual. An evening service will be held each Sunday evening, beginning January 4 and continuing until announcement to the contrary is made. The service will consist of a prayer service at 6:15 and a preaching service at 7:00.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

The Public School opens again, January 5.

The Public School term is half gone, but the most productive half is still ahead. The last half should have almost double the value of the first.

The Curtis test, a standard educational test, has recently been put on from the third grade up. Parents of the school should know how their children stood the test. Call on the teacher or principal for information.

The Parent-Teachers' Association meets the second Tuesday in January at 3 p.m. All parents and friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

A patriotic program is planned for Lincoln and Washington's birthdays.

Our new course of study and almost all newly adopted textbooks are now available. Let every one supply himself.

DAMAGED GOODS!

Fruits, vegetables, and particularly candies that are old and damaged are often displayed in Berea show windows, presumably for sale. Such goods are dangerous, if used, and should be studiously avoided. Chocolate candy, if it is brown or colored in any other way with age, is a menace to health. Potomaine poison from this source is not infrequent.

These damaged candies and other such wares should not be displayed for sale in the first place, and if they are displayed, they should never be purchased and eaten.

The removal of all such damaged goods from show windows will remove a menace to the health of Berea people and the army of students who are here.

John F. Smith
State Sanitary Inspector

REAL ESTATE

John F. Dean J. W. Herndon

We are still selling real estate. The miners' strike puts no change to our business. We have some especially attractive propositions to offer just now—too many to give accurate descriptions of all, but if you want a farm, house and lot or vacant property, come and see us.

John Dean continues at The Bank, And though he's tall and lean and lank,

He'll sell your land and write your deeds

And look after your financial needs.

Herndon keeps up his rambling round,

Through country side and in town;

But if you want a house and land,

Just wink at him—he'll understand.

Come on to DEAN & HERNDON

Berea Kentucky

Mid-Season Sale!

Coats
Suits
Dresses
Waists
Sweaters
Hose
Petticoats
Skirts
Furs, Etc.

HATS
And Finest Millinery

Hats to suit any face
Call and be convinced

Mrs. Eva Walden

CASTLE—ALLEN

Mr. Walter Castle, of West River-side, N. C., and Miss Edith Allen, of Berea, were united in marriage on Christmas Day at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Allen. Rev. H. M. Penniman performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are Berea students.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE TO BE BUILT

Judge Baxter has authorized J. A. Burgess to construct a temporary bridge across Silver Creek on the Dixie Highway north of Berea. This action will meet the approval of the citizens of the community, as no small inconvenience has been caused by the wrecking of the old bridge by the auto accident a couple of weeks ago.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN ANNOUNCEMENT

Jan. 10.—Spanish steak, with sauce, not more than 45¢ per lb.
Brown Bread 12¢ per loaf.
Doughnuts 15 and 20¢ per doz.
Jan. 17.—Roast Beef, not more than 45¢ per lb.
Doughnuts 15 and 20¢ per doz.
Jan. 24.—Oysters, fried and scalloped. (Price printed later).
Cup Cake 3¢ per cake uniced.

JOHN C. CHAPIN MARRIED

Announcements have been received the past week of the marriage of John C. Chapin to Miss Elisabeth Reese Little, which took place Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Loren, Glendale, Ohio. The couple will be at home, January 5th, at 14915 Clifton Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Mr. Chapin was in school in Berea several years ago and made many friends who unite with The Citizen in extending congratulations.

BALES—TINDALL

Mr. D. G. Bales, one of our leading grocers, and Mrs. Nellie Tindall, of Guston, Ky., were married on Tuesday evening, December 23, 1919, at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. B. English, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Berea.

Following the marriage they spent some time with friends in Louisville. Christmas Day found them with old acquaintances in Cleveland. Then, spending a few days at the bride's home, they came to Berea on last Monday evening to be greeted by their friends in an old-time "charivari."

ROBERTSON—SMITH

Mr. Jackson Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Repairs of the College, and Miss Mae Smith, the Bursar's efficient stenographer, were united in marriage on Christmas Day. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on Center street. Rev. Howard Hudson officiating.

After the ceremony they left for Moorman, Ky., where they visited Mr. Robertson's parents for three days. Both will continue in the employ of the College in the same capacity as formerly.

HAY FOR SALE

Twenty-five tons good mixed hay by ton or car load. James Todd, Paint Lick, t.f.

COW FOR SALE

Young winter cow; fine quality milk; gentle disposition; price reasonable. Call at residence near N. Berea limit on Dixie Highway. J. P. Roberts, t.f.

The Lilac Tree.

The lilac is perhaps, all things considered, the most splendid of flowering trees. Everybody is familiar with its fragrance. The tree belongs to the olive family and is closely allied to the common privet, but it bears no fleshy fruit and is valueless except for the splendor of its blossoms.

The First Step to Success

Take care of your earnings and they will take care of you.

Mistreat them and the future will mistreat you.

The secret of success is systematic saving and safe investment.

This bank solicits your patronage and invites you to make full use of its facilities.

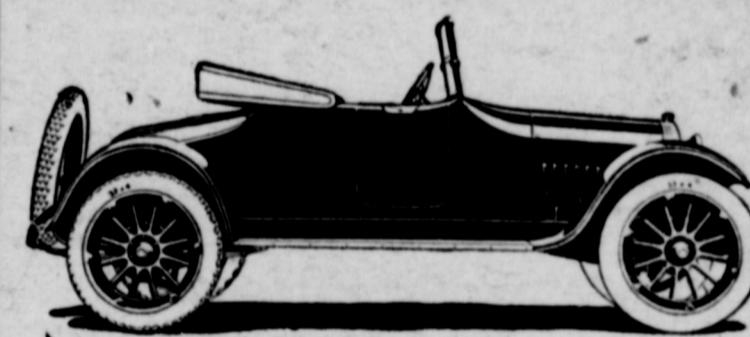
During the War this community responded nobly to our Country's call. Many experienced for the first time the joy of saving, and hold Uncle Sam's securities as tangible souvenirs.

Retain them. Guard them. If you want advice about them, ask us.

Come in and let us tell you about the new United States Treasury Savings Certificates issued in the denominations of \$100 and \$1,000. This bank is an Authorized Agent of the Government for their sale.

Berea National Bank

OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

New Coal Dealer

DR. REUEL BARTLETT

announces the removal of his office to the Front Suite of Rooms

Berea National Bank Building
Obstetrics, General Practice and Children's Diseases.

Office Hours: 8:30-10:00 a.m.
2:30-4:00 p.m.

Thursday afternoon and Sundays
by appointment.

Phone: Office 7-2; Residence 7-3.

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred acres; 30 in cultivation; about 15 in grass; rest in timber. Lies on pike, close to school and churches. Drilling for oil within one-half mile. Good five-room house and good barn; good orchard. Never-failing water.

J. E. Pittman,
Dreyfus, Ky.

3w-27

F. L. MOORE'S

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right
true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Liberally terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions from us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MADISON COUNTY CENSUS

The men and women appointed to serve as enumerators of the Fourteenth Decennial Census are charged by law with the collection of all facts necessary to fill out properly the printed census schedules which each enumerator will carry when making the house-to-house canvass of the territory assigned to him. Each enumerator must visit personally each house in his district and make his inquiries of the head or some other member of the family who is competent to answer the census question.

The Act of Congress providing for the Census gives each enumerator the right to enter every dwelling in his district for the purpose of obtaining the information required. Enumerators will carry with them at all times their identification cards and also their written commissions from the Government which they will show whenever required to do so. They are instructed to be always courteous and considerate, but in those rare instances where information necessary to fill out the questions is denied them, they are empowered by the law to insist on correct answers. There are legal penalties for refusing to answer the census questions or wilfully giving answers that are false.

Each enumerator is prohibited by law from publishing or communicating any information obtained through the census regarding any individual or his affairs. This obligation to secrecy likewise applies to all persons connected with the Census. After the schedules are all filled out they are sealed up and sent to Washington where the information is tabulated by means of machinery, names being discarded entirely. No person, therefore, need fear that his personal affairs will be disclosed or that the information given will be used to harm him in any way.

It is expected that the work of enumerating urban districts will be completed in two weeks and of ru-

**BEREA'S CARE FOR STUDENTS
IN ILLNESS**

Berea College does far more than any other institution with which we are acquainted, in insuring care for its students while in Berea. The Trustees felt that the students come to us from great distances, and that many of their homes were in such remote places that they could only receive their mail once or twice a week; and they have wished that the parents should feel certain that the son or daughter at Berea would have good care.

Accordingly the College has invested nearly \$50,000 in a first-class hospital, and \$14,000 more in a special building for contagious cases, like measles. It employs three physicians and two trained nurses, and a small army of girls in training for nursing, so that its students are far safer than they would be at home. The hospital and College physicians care for all boarding students when sick, without charge, except for chronic diseases and surgery and dentistry. In contagious cases students pay a fee of \$1.00 to cover the cost of fumigating the room and bedding. The student patients pay for medicine and bandages at cost prices. The students lodging in the Hospital pay board for the time they are there at the same rates as at the boarding halls.

Students who live at their homes in Berea have medical examination at the beginning of each term, like the boarding students. They do not have attendance of the College physicians at their homes. They may, however, come to the hospital for a dollar a day for board and room, and a dollar a day for medical attendance, and have surgery at students' rates.

ral districts in one month, except where severe weather makes it necessary to postpone activities.

Names and Precincts of Enumerators

Madison County

Jamie M. Bronston, Richmond City

Mrs. Russell M. Jones, Richmond City

Mary J. Jones, Richmond City

J. Quinn Taylor, Richmond City

James B. Deatherage, Chenault

Eugene Moynahan, Whitehall

Mrs. Cora S. Boggs, Redhouse

Wm. R. Harris, McCreary

Jno. H. Berry, College Hill

Richard O. Mohrly, Kavanagh

Matthew T. Bybee, Waco

W. H. Golden, Brassfield

Algan C. Davis, Bear Wallow

John G. Hendricks, Kingston

Henry C. Combs, Berea City

Earl B. Todd, Blue Lick

Owen S. Yates, Clay

Jane V. Rice, Duncannon

Elmer C. Moore, Burnham

Eva Roberts Moynahan, Tevis

Geo. B. DeJarnett, Crutcher

Mrs. Elzie Callico, Pooskey

Robert W. Long, Newby

J. B. Million, Biggerstaff

Price G. Tudor, Valley View

PASSING OF MRS. SPEER

Mrs. Jennie Dole Speer, former Lady Principal of Berea College, and mother of Miss Editha L. Speer, for years teacher of Domestic Science here, departed this life, on Sunday last, at Asheville, North Carolina. The remains were brought to Berea for interment. The funeral services were held at the home of Dr. W. G. Best, on Estill street, at 10:00 a.m. of Tuesday, December 30th. The exercises were conducted by Prof. LeVan Dodge. Appropriate hymns were rendered by a quartet consisting of Treasurer and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. B. W. Hart, and Mr. George G. Dick.

Professor Dodge spoke feelingly of the character of the deceased, referring to his own association with her after she came here, thirty years ago, to be what is now called Dean of Women. At that time he himself was Chairman of the Faculty. Her vivacity and kindly spirit were emphasized. The triumphant completion of such a life and the entrance upon its reward was called a reason for rejoicing more than for grief. The relatives from abroad were Mrs. Speer's sister, Miss Dole, of Asheville, and the two daughters, Mrs. Lathrop, of Dallas, Texas, and Miss Editha Speer.

Mrs. Speer was born at St. Louis, Missouri, November 8, 1841, and so had completed her 78th year. Her father was a Methodist minister. This led to several removals, according to the custom in that denomination. Upon the division in the church on account of slavery, he took the antislavery side and removed to Indiana. Under such influences the daughter entered into the family spirit, and Providence led to her giving most of her mature life in labor for a people so long oppressed. Her married life lasted only about five years. Being a graduate of Brookville College, Indiana, in her widowhood she worked in that institution, and in the High School there after the college sold its property, until her coming to Berea. After her term of service here, she was in the employ of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. In that capacity she taught at York, Nebraska, Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Atlanta, Georgia. But her crowning work was with the Woman's Industrial Home School for colored, at Ashville, where her sister, Miss Dole, has been the Superintendent ever since its establishment, over thirty years ago. For the past four or five years failing health has kept her from active service. But she remained there, with her sister and daughter, and her presence has been a constant benediction. She could feel assured of the constant love of the teachers and pupils in that institution. This was evidenced by the wealth of beautiful flowers which they sent here for the funeral. Mrs. Speer's ancestry was distinguished. She was a direct descendant of the famous William Pitt, of England, her great grandmother being Mary Pitt.

Closely connected with this Christian aim is our fourth peculiarity—purpose to provide an educational opportunity and impulse for the disadvantaged and the poor.

As we educators look into the world of action and forecast the future careers of our students, we

must be sociologists and analyze the society in which they are to perform their part. There are many types and strata of society.

We recognize at once the urban or city type of society and the rural or country type. In each of these types there are the varied layers or strata—an upper crust, as it has been frequently called, the middle layer, and a lower crust resting on the pan bottom of poverty, inefficiency and distress.

Now in America there has been a surprising increase of the upper crust of society. If the upper crust comprises two percent of the population, that would mean when the country had ten millions of inhabitants, 200,000 people, and when the population had increased to one hundred millions, it would mean two million of the upper crust.

Of course many families in the upper crust are continually falling into decay and dropping out while others come forward to take their places.

A great function of educational institutions has been to assist people from the lower strata to climb into this upper crust. This is the practical program and exhortation of a large amount of educational propaganda. "You son of the blacksmith or farmer, go to college and you may become a lawyer or a financier."

To know what we should attempt as an educational institution is not simple or easy. Thus I find in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica under the article "Education."

"There is not yet general agreement as to what schools and universities should attempt, or even as to the end that should be studied in education as a whole; nor can agreement on such points be expected while men differ widely as to the meaning and purpose of life.

The work of the organization of the material means of education has largely been accomplished by the civilized world; that of determining the true theory of practice of the educational process itself is still incomplete. The problem will never be absolutely solved, for that would imply an absolutely best education irrespective of conditions, but its practical solution may be reached when a true adjustment is made between the process of education and the life for which that education is intended to be a preparation."

This we may perhaps take as an authoritative definition of success in education: "A true adjustment between the process of education and

the life for which that education is intended to be a preparation."

Please note that this view of education compels us to look far beyond the class-room and graduation platform. The true teacher has in mind all the coming life experiences and activity of his pupil.

Berea's third peculiarity is that it aspires to give not secular but Christian education.

Now if, as we have seen, the meaning of education needs to be discussed and defined, the same is true of Christianity. How often and how easily Christianity is identified with certain conventional forms of creed or ritual or outward observance, and supposed to be adopted and followed when there is no adoption of any distinguishing or fundamental aim.

Christianity to Berea's founders and chief supporters has meant the spirit of Jesus Christ, which is love and trust toward the Heavenly Father, and toward mankind and the world unselfishness, altruism, service.

Secular education says, "Come to the university and you may climb into a higher social circle, and prepare yourself to get a higher salary." Christian education says, "Come to school and you may learn the wonder of God's universe, and the high joys of the spirit, and follow Christ in bearing the crosses that redeem the world." To give this viewpoint, to implant this motive and desire, is the great task to which Berea has been dedicated by the efforts of Fee, Rogers, and Fairchild, and the gifts of Garrett Smith, Doctor Pearson and Charles M. Hall. It is certainly fitting that every successor should share the highest vision which any founder has enjoyed, and that we should rest satisfied in no intermediate aims. It is not success to have gathered a host of students, though that is a glorious step. It is not success to have won the attention and interest of pupils, although that is progress on the right road. It is not success to have graduated large classes, although we are certainly tempted to feel that something is accomplished when we give out diplomas to long rows of strong young men. It is not success when our students attain riches and distinction and honor. It is only success when our students turn from large pay in the Bluegrass to smaller incomes in the Mountains, when they stand up unflinchingly against wrong and evil, it is only when they enter the realm of the ideal, "when they see visions and dream dreams," and push along the growth of God's Kingdom with sacrificial enthusiasm.

Closely connected with this Christian aim is our fourth peculiarity—purpose to provide an educational opportunity and impulse for the disadvantaged and the poor.

As we educators look into the world of action and forecast the future careers of our students, we

must be sociologists and analyze the society in which they are to perform their part. There are many types and strata of society.

We recognize at once the urban or city type of society and the rural or country type. In each of these types there are the varied layers or strata—an upper crust, as it has been frequently called, the middle layer, and a lower crust resting on the pan bottom of poverty, inefficiency and distress.

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Of course many families in the upper crust are continually falling into decay and dropping out while others come forward to take their places.

A great function of educational institutions has been to assist people from the lower strata to climb into this upper crust. This is the practical program and exhortation of a large amount of educational propaganda.

"You son of the blacksmith or farmer, go to college and you may become a lawyer or a financier."

A more patriotic, a more sociologic, a more Christian view, is to provide education whereby those who cannot be in the upper crust shall still lead lives of honor, usefulness, and satisfaction. In fact, Christ seems to have proclaimed scorn of the upper crust. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Here comes in the great ideal of most educational reforms beginning with John Frederic Oberlin and coming down to our own Horace Mann. "There shall be education for the farmer and the blacksmith and their households. Their fireside shall have its newspaper and its

shelf of books. Protestantism requires that every follower of Christ shall have some knowledge of the sacred writings and independent judgment in matters of faith and practice. Every citizen shall have some leisure in life, and some high uses for that leisure in which the mind expands."

If these more democratic ideals are correct, and if the proof of Christ's presence is that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them," then it is the business of the educator to provide varied types and forms of education suited not merely to families that belong to the upper crust, and suited not merely to assist people in climbing into this supposedly favored crust, but also forms which will give true satisfaction and success to those of every rank of society. In fact, education and religion together are abolishing the lower crust—slaves, criminals, mendicants and drunkards—and looking confidently to a time when the humblest home will enjoy opportunities for soul expansion superior to those enjoyed by rulers, millionaires and princes of former times.

But there will always be different types of society. City and country must forever serve one another. Neither must, perhaps, be the better, but each with its own difficulties and peculiarities; and so, too, there must be the several forms of activity which in any community serve one another. Health will improve, but we shall still need some physicians. Conduct will improve, but we shall still need some preachers and magistrates. And the extent to which particular occupations of manufacture and commerce shall develop we can hardly at this time foresee.

On some such studies of human society and its needs, educational plans must be based. We shall have the professional type of education for the training of doctors, lawyers, and preachers. Into these spheres of education Berea has never pro-

posed to enter. We shall have another professional education for the training of teachers and artisans, giving us the Normal and Vocational ideals. We shall have the cultural, secondary and collegiate, putting its students in possession of the choicest inheritances of thought, beauty, and incentive which the race has accumulated. Here is our high school or secondary education when not directed toward some gainful pursuit, and our college education so far as it is not directed in lines of outward utility. And there must be forms of education to meet exceptional classes and conditions—the educational advantages for the blind, and education for the belated as in our Foundation School.

With all these departments, and our simple and cheap arrangements for living, we can say to the poorest:

"Come just as you are. We will give you the corn bread and bacon you would have at home. And we will teach you something worthwhile even if you will stay only three months.

It is most interesting to observe that this course has been followed by the State Universities. These now powerful institutions have from various causes and motives pursued development parallel to that of Berea. They are seeking to reach the common people, and without lessening service in collegiate lines, they are offering elective courses, adaptive courses and short courses with most gratifying results.

And we may remark in passing that the organizing of these three month courses has forced instructors to select the most important material, and make things interest-

ing for the beginner, and produce actual results, and thus tended to improve the teaching process.

The fifth characteristic of our institution has been the eagerness of its promoters to advance what may be called Applied Christianity. We have not been uninterested in the theories of religion or scholarly research in the history of Christianity, but we have been anxious to apply the ten commandments and the golden rule in emancipating slavery, prohibiting liquor, discouraging secret societies and caste and self-indulgence, and reforming the world according to the expanding Christian ideal.

A sixth peculiarity has been Berea's selection of a peculiar field, Berea is for the Southern Mountains. Berea has been conceived as an educational institution which should perform a peculiar task of educational leadership and development in a region apart and among a people somewhat different from the mass of their fellow Americans. We need not recount the history of our movement or tell again the story of those events which divided our work, cut off our labors for the colored people by transfer to an independent institution and so simplified our own aims. Berea exists, according to the first words of its charter, "in order to promote the cause of Christ," but this general promotion of the cause of Christ is made specific by the words that follow: "Primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the Mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education, elementary, industrial, secondary, normal and collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistance in self-support.

Now it is to these six peculiarities of aim, and the "made to fit" organization that serves these aims, that a succession of devoted workers have given their hearts and lives. And it is to these aims that every dollar of our endowments and every brick of our buildings has been given. And it is to these purposes that we must adapt all our forces, plans and regulations. When this view is taken, and when these aims are understood and embraced, a great many subordinate questions will suggest their own settlement. These are the reigning Berea ideas, and from these all others should be readily deducible.

And these reigning ideals dignify and exalt the humblest drudging which may be necessary in order to bring them to realization.

Let us now take time together to consider first some of the liabilities toward the perversion of these aims, and then some opportunities for realizing them more triumphantly.

One liability toward the perversion of these aims is the tendency toward increase in expenses and changes of the standard of living, which will gradually but surely exclude those who are belated and disadvantaged. It is very difficult to maintain standards of living in our homes that will not separate us in our own feelings, and still more in the feelings of our pupils, from real sympathy with the mountain community and the mountain home.

And the mere possession of large resources seems to have a demoralizing effect. In proportion as institutions grow wealthy they grow extravagant. A thousand dollars

(Continued on Page Eight)

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB

The Agricultural clubs of Rockcastle county have just finished the best year of their existence.

A very few years ago, you would have been called a lunatic had you stated that one hundred bushels of corn could be grown on one acre of ground in Rockcastle county. The Agricultural boys have proven that this can be done.

Old farmers who formerly claimed that they could not be shown anything about raising corn, or fattening hogs, bat their eyes, spit and say "By Gum" when they see the corn that is grown on the Club acres or the pigs grown by Club boys.

That Rockcastle is waking up to shown in the fact acknowledged by men who know, that we had the best corn exhibit shown anywhere in the State, outside the State Fair, at the School Fair at Mt. Vernon, this fall; and is planning on beating even the State Fair next year.

The final examinations of the Agricultural Clubs were held in the county during the week of Nov. 10, by County Agent Mr. Robert F. Spence, who also collected the record books at the same time.

He presented each club, having a membership of ten or more, with a charter, given by the Extension Division of The College of Agriculture, which was nicely framed by the Berea Bank and Trust Company to whom we extend our thanks and appreciation.

We also wish to thank Mr. J. L. Gay, Cashier of the National Bank, Berea, Kentucky, for his interest, and for buying the medals which were given to the members of each club who had kept the best record book, and the best examination grade.

We are looking forward to a membership of over four hundred in 1920, and with this membership we intend to make it also a record breaking year. Those who wish to join can write to Mr. Robert F. Spence, County Agent, Berea, Ky., for further particulars.

H. Robert Fish
Pres. R. G. Agr. Clubs

JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB

GRADES AND THE MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED CERTIFICATES FOR 1919

Those who got 70% or above will get a Certificate from State College of Agriculture Lexington

Carl Freeman, Berea, R. I.	73
This O. Bowman, Berea, R. I.	80
Storms Freeman, Berea, R. I.	70
Salem Moody, Kingston	75
Reuben Lambert, Berea	92
Rexford Clarkston, Berea, R. I.	78
Robert Ledford, Berea	36
Bessie Ledford, Berea	33
Clarence C. Rix, Berea	53
Walter Royal Rix	67
Chester Hayes, Berea	63
Carl Clarkson, Berea	67
Lucille Bales, Berea	50
Kenneth Raine, Berea, R. 2	89
Charles Barrett, Berea, R. 2	77
Menta McQueen, Berea, R. 2	79
Goldia M. Martin, Berea, R. 2	60
Mary Coyle, Berea, R. 19	86
Ronald B. Lake, Berea, R. 2	82
Willard M. Baker, Berea, R. 2	86
George Davis, Berea, R. 2	87
Stanley McQueen, Berea, R. 2	83
Leroy Martin, Berea, R. 2	64
Ohmer Gabbard, Big Hill	66
Sallie Louise Pigg, Big Hill	57
Vernie Kindred, Big Hill	58

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.51@1.52, No. 2 yellow \$1.51@1.52, No. 3 yellow \$1.50@1.51, No. 2 mixed \$1.50@1.51, No. 3 mixed \$1.48@1.50, white ear \$1.54@1.56, yellow ear \$1.56@1.58.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$29.50@33, clover mixed \$29.50@33, clover \$33@37.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 87½@88c, No. 3 white 86½@87c, No. 2 mixed 86½@86c, No. 3 mixed 85@86c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamy extras 69½c, firsts 64½c, seconds 63½c, fancy dairy 60c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 74c, firsts 72c, ordinary firsts 61c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 5 lbs and over 27c, under 4 lbs 22c, roosters 17c, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 35c, young turkeys, 8 lbs and over 47c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$10.50@15.50, butchers steers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10.50@12, common to fair \$6.50@10; heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$10@12, common to fair \$6@9.50; cows, extra \$10@10.50, good to choice \$7.50@9.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50@12.

Calves—Extra \$17.50@18, fair to good \$12@17.50, common and large \$6@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$14, good to choice packers and butchers \$14, medium \$14, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12, light shippers \$14, pigs \$11@13.50.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives excellent training for those who expect to teach. The courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study.

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

Expenses for Boys—Winter Term		VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20	
Board, six weeks	16.50	16.50	16.50	
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 28.70	\$ 29.70	\$ 30.70	
Board, six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920 ..	16.50	16.50	16.50	
Total for Term	\$ 45.20	\$ 46.20	\$ 47.20	
Expenses for Girls		FALL	WINTER	SPRING
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	
Room	7.20	7.20	7.20	
Board, six weeks	15.00	15.00	15.00	
Amt. due December 31, 1919	\$ 27.20	\$ 28.20	\$ 29.20	
Board, six weeks, due Feb. 4, 1920 ..	15.00	15.00	15.00	
Total for Term	\$ 42.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 44.20	

*This does not include the four dollars deposit, nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$13.00	\$12.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	13.00	12.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	6.50	6.00
Business course for students in other departments:		
Stenography	9.75	9.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	6.50	6.00
Com. Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	1.95	1.80

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$1.00 per week.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Passing years may begin today; it is never too late. Whoever has long watched and loved the years will know that to his knowledge, however ripe, much will be added. He will advance a step nearer to the goal of contentment, and in so advancing will increase his human usefulness, his helpfulness.

THE year dawns on an earth red with blood, an earth torn with strife. It will be for most of the people of the earth a year of sorrow and of sacrifice. But for all this it will not be a bad year. Not half of civilized mankind but all mankind that has not forgotten the meaning of civilization has been unselfishly, heroically engaged in the needful work of ridding the world of a noxious parasitic growth, the poisonous fungus of militarism. For those who gave themselves to this essential work it will be a good year. For all who are suffering that the years to come may be happier and healthier the year will be a good year.

The coming year is indeed a great mystery, full of possibilities. Whoever has not watched and studied the February will bring its crystal

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW YEAR

that have increased so greatly in price.

7. I will make it a rule to read at least one article each week on Homekeeping—either cooking or sewing, or house care and management.

8. I will make a greater effort to cut down on all expenses and actions that are for show and display, and turn all my attention towards the essentials of a home, comfort, cleanliness and health.

9. I will make my home a part of the community in which I live, by giving out a hospitality and cheer and friendliness to all who come to its door, and by doing my share toward community health by keeping my own yard and side walk clean.

10. My last resolution is this: That if I break any or all of the other nine, I will not give up, but will begin again until I have mastered them—knowing that if I make them a part of my life, I will not grow tired of my job.

Still More About Saving

A new pudding (call it by any name you wish).

One piece of mince pie

One piece of cake or cake crumbs moist

One tablespoonful of jam or preserves

One-half cup milk

One cup flour sifted with two tablespoonsfuls baking powder

One-fourth cup nut meats (cocoa-nut may be used instead)

Mix all together thoroughly. Steam in a coffee can for one hour. Serve with cream or lemon or vanilla sauce.

Steaming is a wonderful process for making stale cookies and cake fresh again. Use a colander, set over the tea kettle, and a cloth spread over the cakes or cookies. They will soften up and seem quite fresh.

Save the orange and lemon peels you have on hand. The yellow part of the rind, when grated, makes a very nice flavoring in cakes and desserts of most any kind. It will save the buying of vanilla and lemon extract.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. John F. Smith

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

WHOOPING COUGH

Every day in the year is the best day

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Jackson County News

County Will Vote on Good Roads Soon

Garage for Government Truck Ready

Mckee

McKee, Dec. 21.—Born to Mrs. Wickliff Lainhart, a fine girl. She has been named Hazel.—Adon Llewellyn, Ellis Holcomb, and Cleo Baker, who have been attending school at Berea, are at home during the holidays.—Clarence Davis is visiting home folks this week.—Jackson county is going to have an opportunity on the 23rd of this month to decide whether they will have good roads. Surely the good citizens of this county will be wise enough to vote for good roads, for they are almost impassable now.—Our Sunday School is progressing fine, with attendance of one hundred and twenty-eight today.—Harry Collier, Moss Farmer, Lloyd Llewellyn and Vernon Fowler, who have been attending school at Maryville, Tenn., are at home during the Christmas holidays.—A Christmas tree entertainment will be held at the Reform Church Tuesday night.—Lucille Collier, who is attending school at London, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier.—Misses Cleo and Marion Baker entertained several of their friends at their home Saturday evening.—The garage is in readiness for the truck which was given to this county by the government. Some of the citizens want to use it in building roads.—Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Farmer have moved to their new home town.—Mrs. Mabel Hornsby is expecting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, from Pennsylvania, to make an extended visit with her this winter.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Dec. 28.—George Rogers and America Dean attended the Christmas exercises at the Long Branch School yesterday.—Henry and Arkie Abrams, who have been gone from home for some time, working in tobacco, came home to spend Christmas.—Dan Gentry has bought Ellis Abram's place and is planning to move here this winter.—Albert Isaacs has bought him a farm from S. W. Bicknell and has almost got his house ready to move into.—Joe Coffey has bought a farm from Tom Isaacs and has moved to it.—H. N. Dean sold two cows last week for \$175.—George Rogers visited H. N. Dean today (Sunday).—Zella Dean and Farry Hayes are home from McKee Academy, where they have been at school for some time.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Engle are going to Port Clinton, Ohio, the first of New Year, to make their future home.—William Coyle is visiting his mother, Mrs. T. J. Coyle, of this place.—Dances are all the go here now; there was one at Laura Hays', one at John Witt's, one at Owen Bicknell's, but the one last night at James W. Baker's was the largest of all.—Major Cruse, of Berea, and Leslie Van-Winkle and Odus Rogers of Swinging Branch attended the dance at James Baker's, December 27th, and reported a good time.—Oris Miller, the little girl who is making her home at Albert Isaacs, is very sick at this writing.—Elemon Azbill is planning to move to Illinois to make his future home.—Ernest Hays and W. J. Hays have rented their farm to Walter Abrams and have moved to Illinois.—Earnest Jackson has sold his place to L. C. Templeton and is going to move to Indiana.—Coyle District voted, December 23rd, 417 for Road Bonds to 1 against it, and Coyle No. 2 voted 127 for and 2 against the bonds.—At the voting contest held between the girls of Long Branch School District, as to who was the prettiest, Nannie Blanton won by a large majority.

Goochland

Goochland, Dec. 29.—We are having some snow.—A. P. Gabbard and daughter went to Sycamore to

church Sunday. Rev. Isaacs was the preacher.—W. S. Jones, of Three Licks, is planning on moving to Big Hill in a short time.—A. P. Gabbard is doing a hustling business writing fire insurance for the farmers of Jackson and Rockcastle counties.—Jackson county voted bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the purpose of building a pike thru the county. This will be a great help to this county.—Hurrah for The Citizen.

Goochland, Dec. 29.—Bro. Isaacs, of Dreyfus, filled his regular appointment at the Christian Church, Saturday and Sunday. A large number were present.—Misses Ethel and Addie Anglin spent the week-end with relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. George Gatliff, in Wildie.—Miss Christine Doty was the guest of Miss Mary Jones, Sunday.—Cleveland Cox and brother, Homer, are home from Detroit, Michigan.—Miss Dema Griffin and James Anglin were married December 25 at the home of the bride.

Quite a number of boys and girls are planning to go to school the coming year, at Berea.—Casper McCracken shot his foot very badly while hunting, Christmas day. He is at the Robinson Hospital for treatment.—Miss Effie B. Chasteen is attending a singing school at Orlando.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Rockford

Rockford, Dec. 27.—We are having snow at this writing.—Escar Rich had a sale Saturday and the report is things sold high.—Saturday was call day at Scaffold Cane. The Rev. Wm. Anderson, of Gray Hawk, was unanimously called for the year 1920. Bro. Anderson conducted the revival meeting at Scaffold Cane last fall and was well liked by every one, so we expect every one out next Saturday and Sunday.—Noah Gabbard accidentally shot and killed a fine mare Christmas day.—The little son of J. R. McCracken accidentally shot himself while hunting, Christmas day. He is in the Robinson Hospital.—W. H. Stephens bought a milch cow, Saturday, at the sale, and J. W. McCullum bought a cow and a pair of mules.—Two more days closes the school at Walnut Grove.—Willie Abney is home from Hamilton, Ohio, for Christmas.—Mrs. R. L. Rowlett is very sick at this writing.—Granny Bullen is still on the sick list.—Samuel Croucher is home from Hamilton, Ohio, for a few days. He expects to go back soon.—Wm. Rich had one of his fingers mashed off at the saw mill last week.

Cooksbury

Cooksbury, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Alex Allen is very sick at this writing. Several have been called there to sit up.—We are having some real winter at present.—Everyone is done gathering corn.—A holiness preacher from Laurel by the name of White is holding a few days meeting at the Charley Scott Church house.—Our school at Crooked Creek closed Friday. All the children were treated with candy, and side combs for the little girls. Those having the most head marks were given nice prizes.—Mrs. Mary Frances Alcorn is among the sick.—C. L. Thomas is getting along nicely with his barber shop.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Taylor Abney, of Disputanta. —Several people are butchering hogs.—Our Christmas cakes will be made of sorghum, as there is no sugar.—C. L. Thomas is delivering logs to S. S. Griffin's mill.—There is lots of tobacco in this part, but no graders.—Little Connor Thomas is not very well at this writing.—We were all glad to see Charles McGuire out, Sunday, as he has not been able to be about for years on account of rheumatism.—As Christmas will pass before I write again, I want to wish one and all a happy Christmas and a New Year of pleasure.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Dec. 29.—Dewey

Parker of this place and Miss Nannie Bently of Hamilton Valley were quietly married, December 24th.—Robert L. Creech, who is proprietor of a grocery store at Evarts, came home yesterday for a few days to visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech.—Morris and Mary Lee Calico visited J. T. Clark and family last Friday night.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bowling spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan.—U. S. Myers and family left last week for Ohio, where they will make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynn have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Myers.—Misses Sophronia and Susie Hounshell visited Misses Elizabeth and Florence Creech, Sunday.—Grant Creech from Indiana visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Creech, last week.—Andy Matlock and daughter, Bertha, visited J. B. Creech Saturday night and Sunday.—Misses Mossie Parsons and Martha Bryant visited their aunt, Mrs. Eb Whited, at Nina, Wednesday and Thursday.—Jonathan and Patrick Creech visited their sister, Mrs. Andy Matlock, at Nina, Wednesday and Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Caloway Hounshell spent Christmas with his father, A. Hounshell.—J. T. Clark and family took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Emered Clark, Christmas day.—Roy Creech, of Berea, is visiting his uncle, Harrison Creech.

MADISON COUNTY

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Dec. 29.—Christmas passed off quietly in this section, and every one seemed to have a good time.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fowler spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Nora Smith, of Irvine.—Wolford Logsdon, of Red Lick, has moved to the Stowe place, recently vacated by Tom Green, who has moved to Crab Orchard.—Miss Kansas Stout, who has been in Battle Creek for the past two years, is spending the holidays at home.—Miss Nannie Gabbard was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Oscar Gabbard, last Friday night.—Miss Marie and Fannie Soper were the guests of their cousin, Ted Gabbard, last Sunday.—Tom Taylor ate Christmas dinner with Wm. Stout.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Johnson, of Silver Creek, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Botkin, during Christmas.—Bright Short has bought the Sam Lucas place, known as the Robinson farm.—Little Miss Sada Odell, who has whooping cough, is some better.—Mrs. Ogg's school closed last Tuesday with a nice program, and a candy and orange treat.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard and son, Ted, were the guests of Tom Taylor and family last Sunday. Hurrah for The Citizen. I wish you and your readers a Happy New Year.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Dec. 30.—Rev. Richardson filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Wiley Clark spent Saturday night with Miss Anna and Edith Robinson.—Miss Flossie Baker and Mr. John Combs, both of this place, were married Saturday afternoon at Lexington. The bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baker. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Combs. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Combs took the train to visit his brothers in Oklahoma.—Miss Emma Lain and Miss Lucy Kidwell are visiting relatives in Ohio.—Guilis Abney is very sick with the flu at this writing.—Willie Robinson made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—Miss Amy Willson and Mr. Earl Kimberlain were married, Thursday, December 18. We wish them much happiness in the future.—The Thomas Oil Company is still drilling on the farm of Oven Lake.—There was a large crowd present at the Christmas tree at the Christian Church Christmas night. Old Santa loaded the tree with presents, and everybody had a fine time.—Leonard Spark is very sick at this writing with the flu.—Tobacco stripping is still the go in this vicinity.—W. R. Benge and daughter Ellen, of Housley Fork, have come to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Luther Kimberlain, of this place.—Mrs. Florence Fox, of Iven, spent Christmas with home folks.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 29.—The Weather Bureau is sending out miscellaneous samples of weather alternating between autumn and winter. Lovely, sunny, balmy days are followed by snow and sleet, only to change when least anticipated.—Mrs. Margaret Bush died at the home of Curt Terrill, December 27, and was interred in the Berea Cemetery. She was 86 years old.—A Christmas tree and entertainment will be given at Blue Lick church Monday night, December 29, for the Sunday-school.—George Linsley, of Lexington, who is employed by the Louisville Food Product Co., accompanied by his

wife and baby, spent Saturday and Saturday night at the home of T. J. Flannery.—Ora Flannery, who is a stenographer in the employ of Brodhead & Garrett Wholesale Lumber Company at Clay City, is visiting her cousins, G. G. and John W. Flannery, who are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flannery, of this section.—Ola Johnson of this section was married to Wm. Wallace of Wallacetown, December 24, Bro. Hudspeth officiating. They took the train for their bridal tour via Winchester, Lexington and Paris to Louisville.—Bert Johnson, who has been employed as County Agent in Virginia, is visiting home folks. (Mrs. John Johnson, his mother, is sick, having been confined to her room for a fortnight or more)—Frankie Johnson, who has been at work in Ohio, came home in his car to spend Christmas with his parents.—Miss Martha Sprout Dean, of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill., is visiting her sister, Frances, of this section. They were dinner guests of Mrs. L. K. Flannery Saturday, December 27.—Ray Mainous has sold his farm of five and one-fourth acres on Blue Lick to Carl Bratcher for \$1,100.

STOLEN

From my barn on Tuesday night, November 25th, one new Buena Vista saddle No. 416, with medium size stirrups and fenders. I will pay fifteen dollars reward for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty, or the return of the saddle to me. N. J. Coyle, Fox Town, Ky.

AN INSTITUTION TO FIT

(Continued from Page Five)
will not accomplish nearly so much invested in Christian education at an Eastern University as at some small western school. But it ought to be true that the larger an institution is the more advantageously its affairs could be managed. The mere sight of resources seems to be demoralizing. We shall need to remind ourselves continually that the needless expenditure of \$40,000, while it seems a small thing compared with all our large incomes and expenditures, really cuts off one student for whom Berea ought to provide. In other words, we are under obligation to donors, country, the mountaineer, and the Great Maker of the mountains, to make our work expand proportionately to our resources.

Advanced and favored families are already alert to discover every opportunity, to accept every gift and make quick response to every invitation. On the other hand, the very fact that people are remote, uninformed and disadvantaged makes them slow to respond and hesitant about accepting the opportunities they most desperately need. As we have shown in a previous address, these conditions have transformed many institutions which were founded for the benefit of the poor to the service of the rich.

Please note that we are not claiming that it is not an honorable and necessary service to educate the sons and daughters of wealth; what we claim is this: funds and resources, organizations and institutions, which have been provided expressly for the benefit of the poor, these ought never to be transferred to the service of the rich. And much persistence is necessary if this is to be prevented. As soon as an institution acquires repute, parents of wealth desire these opportunities for their children, and while they could afford to pay \$200 a year for tuition at Oberlin, will send their child to Berea, where they will pay only \$21 and have the balance to lay up or spend in extra pleasures. Berea would soon be filled with such students from the North and the Bluegrass, did we not insist upon definite arrangements which keep them out. And there are people of wealth in the mountains who would be glad to have their children make a display in Berea rather than occupy a more modest position at the State University.

It may be remarked here that the State Universities, while confirming Berea's policy of offering adapted and short courses, exert a bad influence so far as they exert any in their wasteful extravagance. The same may be said of the stronger church schools. This is another line of degeneration. In proportion as institutions grow wealthy they grow extravagant. A thousand dollars will not accomplish nearly so much at a rich institution as at one which is poorer. This ought not to be so. The larger an institution is the more advantageously its resources should be handled. But the sight of large resources seems to be demoralizing. We need to remind ourselves here that the needless expenditure of \$40,000, while it seems a small thing, beside the great ex-

penses which we are making, really cuts off one student whom Berea ought to provide for just as truly as when our resources were small. In other words we are under obligation to our founders and our donors and our country and our God to make our work expand proportionately with our resources.

Above all, it must be remembered that the mountaineers, for whom Berea exists do not know of their opportunities and rights here. They can never make protest or appeal any more than the farmers' daughters against conditions which now exclude them from Mt. Holyoke.

If Berea is to be true towards its founders and its wards, it must insist upon a rigid plainness in living and through its extension work actually search out, invite and constrain to come the children of the more remote mountains. And when the valleys first transformed by Berea's assistance become self-sufficient, we must simply send our extension workers farther, reaching high up the stream and higher up the mountains, searching out those who have not yet been effectively reached. Berea can never be rich as long as anybody in the mountains is poor; its task for the lowly can never be discharged until the last cabin in all Appalachian America has been reached.

Please note and remember that to hold Berea to this program requires a perpetual fight over things in themselves trivial—the adjustment of hours for manual labor, the petty details on which simple living depends, care for shy children overwhelmed by the strangeness of Berea, sympathetic consideration for those whose chances have been small.

Another adverse liability is the tendency to concentrate attention on more showy departments, on work which may reflect more seeming honor upon the institution and its instructors.

We have had a continual battle to prevent the Collegiate Department from monopolizing all our resources and attention—a policy which would have cut off the very roots of the Institution. And then we had to meet the claim that in order to be as honorable as the collegiate courses the Vocational courses must be equally long! And our Foundation School, now our chief distinction in the educational world, has been continually attacked as unworthy because it was the least advanced of all our work. All these attacks will continue. There will be an endless succession of well-meaning and serious people who will remind us that we are not like Amherst or Vassar!

The last of our adverse liabilities which we can mention here is the danger of bringing into our company those who do not share these great Christian aims. An institution like Berea is very complicated, and for its smooth running it must have more than 120 different commissioned workers. If any cog in the machinery drops out, the whole machine is stressed until that cog is supplied. What would we do if Mr. Osborne, the Treasurer, or Dean Metheny should die? We should need somebody right away to perform their functions, and where should we find them? If we looked for a treasurer in the ranks of business men, we should find most numerous those whose ideals and ideas are self-centered and aspiring only for their own advancement; and if we looked into the ranks of educators it is very much the same thing. We must have a treasurer who understands finance; we must have a Dean who understands education; and there will always be the temptation to get one who has these worldly qualifications and not wait long enough, and search far enough, to find the "intercepted missionary" who is capable of entering into Berea's spirit and aims. It takes but a very few formal Christians to chill the warmth, repress the expression and diminish the enthusiasm of a regiment of workers.

With this somewhat hasty notice of the perversions to which we are perhaps most liable, let us turn to some of the opportunities for realizing our true aims most triumphantly.

Our College Department is now at the point where it may have numbers. The growth of high schools through the mountains has been sudden and marked in the last few years, and we ought to be able to bring up our full quota of 400 college students very soon. Then comes the question whether we shall be able to instruct and inspire those college students for a real leadership in their native sections. I consider that our College Faculty will have a greater opportunity than almost any other college fac-

ulty in the United States. Young people who come to them will be interested in the vital things which make for progress of the mountains. They have not been "over-fed" with books and learning, and every Berea College student is called to be the founder of new things in his home neighborhood and perhaps his home state. Every college teacher in Berea is called upon to be a prophet and a statesman.

Almost the same thing may be said regarding our Normal Department. Here we have had what we should welcome, a wholesome competition from the State institutions. If the State could and would adequately prepare the teachers for the public schools, our Normal Department would have small reason to call for donations and sacrifice. We believe, however, that the State Schools are greatly benefited by Berea's competition. We can certainly make the religious and moral aims more prominent, and these must always rule the soul of the true teacher. Another sound reason for our Normal is the fact that we will make it more closely adapted to mountain conditions. The State Normal at Richmond has to provide for a double constituency, Bluegrass and mountains. Our Normal Department ought to be able to pursue its single task more successfully, and we ought to make our mountain students more at home in Berea.

The Vocational Department has an enormous and varied field. Mountain agriculture differs from Bluegrass agriculture even more than mountain public schools differ from Bluegrass public schools. If our Vocational Faculty can really be aware of the economic conditions, the assistance which they can give to mountain development will be immense. And it will be most warmly appreciated by the mountain people. Undoubtedly we have done wisely in making agriculture and home science and commerce chief interests in the Vocational Department. We have yet to make our mark in wood work, iron work, printing and nursing, though each of these has a distinct contribution to make to mountain progress.

Our Academy has several great functions to perform. It will set a standard for mountain high schools. It will prepare some young people for college. It will give to others a finishing course which shall take the place of college. Here, as in all our departments, there is large need for skillful and sympathetic personal guidance of our students in the choice of their courses and elections. The future of the Academy seems assured, for there will always be families in the mountains out of reach of any secondary school. Such families will prefer to send their children to Berea rather than have them board in an exposed way at some county seat.

The future of the Foundation school is certainly assured for many years. For a long time certainly there will be belated students in the mountains if we can only reach them. (There are hosts of such belated students to this day in every northern state). And when reached such will receive our instruction and become the very best of leaders in their home valleys. We are continually making new adaptations in the Foundation School, but its foundations are now well laid and it stands as one of our greatest inventions.

Such, Dear Friends and Comrades, is a brief review of the Berea which we inherit in 1920. It has many other unusual adaptations like our annual protracted meeting and King's Regiment, our labor periods, our recreation program, our "educational travel" and our Sunday School, which have worked well and are going to work better. All of these peculiarities are pinnacles about which our pride and affection cling. We are thankful to be connected with an enterprise which has a bit of the adventurous and the heroic about it. There are not many such in this selfish and prosaic age. Our chief troubles and anxieties are those which belong to every pioneer and successful concern. Our Berea has not been built in unreasoning imitation of any other school. It has been called into being by the consideration of real needs and precious possibilities. It is an institution made to fit.

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